

THE Farmington Times

Published Every Friday
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Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION
Telephone No. 59
Entered as second-class matter at the
Postoffice at Farmington, Mo.

Subscription, \$1.50 a year, in advance

1921 AUGUST 1921

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Uncle John's Josh

EVEN AN AMERICAN
CORKSCREW IS
WORTH MORE THAN
A RUSSIAN RUBLE.



UNCLE SAM TO TEACH THRIFT

The American people last year, it is reported, spent \$5,000,000,000 for non-essential things—for commodities and amusements and excursions and what not which were not necessary for them.

And, aroused by the terrible news, the thrift division of the treasury department is said to be preparing a campaign against nonessential spending.

It is undeniably true that the American people need a little instruction in thrift. It is equally true that the present era of industrial depression, with its diminishing pay rolls and increasing unemployment, is performing a considerable educational function of its own.

In recent years the American people spent money like the proverbial sailor. The wiser heads perceived the situation and urged the spenders to slacken their pace a little, to do without a few silk shirts and expensive shoes and \$100 suits of clothes and put by a little of the surplus earnings in the savings banks or in good bonds, against the inevitable hard times.

No heed was paid to these well meant efforts. The spending carnival was on and everybody blew his money as fast as he could. The profiteer and the recent millionaire were just as bad as the laboring man who for the first time found himself able to enjoy luxuries he had always craved.

Probably, whether the thrift division intervenes or not, the expenditures of the United States for 1921 will show a much smaller amount spent for non-essentials. And a good many men who spent all they earned while they were working at high wages, when they get back on the job, will know enough without government intervention, to save a portion of their earnings.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A statement issued by the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis says that nearly five and one-half million more bushels of wheat were received at St. Louis this year than last. The statement does not make any comparison of prices nor does it state that one chief reason for the large receipts at St. Louis was the excessive freight rates that made it impossible for grain growers to ship to Chicago and eastern markets. The statement declares "the record is a rebuke to the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., in which organization is named only by reference. It does not make any prediction as to what will happen now that economic conditions have forced farmers to turn over to speculators and grain gamblers almost their entire 1921 crop.

WHY HOUSES ARE NOT BUILT

Several rather startling reasons for the continuance of the house shortage, which plays into the hands of greedy landlords and inflicts hardship on a large proportion of the population, were brought out during the recent legislative inquiry in New York. Sen-

sations were furnished by revelations of what appears to be a deliberately organized system of graft on the part of the "business agents" of the building trade unions. But that was not the only nor the most important thing brought to light.

Flagrant as is this evil as a deterrent to building, it is a mere bagatelle to the toll on building investments levied by the money lenders. One "Mortgage Corporation" "mits discounting second mortgages at 20 per cent. Officials of large insurance companies confessed to adopting the policy of calling in or foreclosing on real estate loans at 5 or 6 per cent, in order to lend the money of their policy holders to builders at double these rates or more. Such extortionate rates for the hire of money seriously handicap investment in building enterprises.

There are more than one million families in America today practically as homeless as if their dwellings had been destroyed by fire or hurricane. For the greater part, they are not actually lacking shelter; but they are making shift in one way or another to get along by crowding into already overcrowded quarters. They are existing under conditions that are a reproach to decency as well as a menace to the public health.

"All the traffic will bear" is exacted. The interest rates on so safe and solid security as real estate are such as would be warranted only by loans involving extraordinary risk.

Yet there are people who are calling for the abolition of the slim remaining vestiges of our usury laws!—Dearborn Independent.

INVESTIGATIONS AND REALTY DEALS

The marvelous report of the House Committee on the extension of the grounds of the Lincoln Institute continues to agitate a few gentlemen, who are probably horrified because the Board of Regents did not buy the ground just across the road. One would imagine that appropriations for public purposes are made in secret session, and that they are blindly proposed and blindly adopted. The idea of defrauding the state on the purchase of land for a public institution is silly, particularly when it is land located in Jefferson City. The appropriations committee of the House visited the ground proposed to be purchased and the appropriation was voted many weeks thereafter, with a thousand opportunities to view the premises, and call witnesses as to the property's value. It was only when some queer kind of a political exigency arose that it became necessary to complain and "investigate." If anybody is to blame for any misappropriation of the public funds, it is the Legislature which made the appropriation, not the people who sold the land, even if there had been any misappropriation, and there was none.

Suppose the legislature had passed a bill to purchase the ground between the capitol and the mansion, which has been discussed for some years, and had authorized a commission to buy the ground within a certain limit, and the ground was duly purchased. Then, suppose, thereafter, it developed that somebody had an arrangement with a property-owner, by which he handled the transaction as an agent and collected a third as his commission; would that invalidate the transaction? Would it invalidate or affect in any manner a private transaction, in which an agent made a profit, of which the purchaser knew nothing? Of course not. Suppose, however, that some property owner between the capitol and the mansion wanted to sell his ground, and the commission for some adequate reason did not buy it, and then the property owner happened to be a prominent politician, capable of raising a noise? His first procedure would be to attack some other property owner, whose land was acquired, and what better way than through a legislative committee? And especially a legislative committee that sat in secret, excluded all persons except selected witnesses, and called no witnesses except those calculated to justify a preconceived notion and intent of the committee, and then permitted no more than one witness to be present at any one time.

The investigation was conducted with the deliberate and manifest intent of submitting certain conclusions. Their findings could have been rendered just as easily without calling any witnesses, and it was altogether unnecessary to go through the many false motions that were made. Only witnesses were called who would be likely to testify to certain hypothetical facts, which the committee wanted to prove its own case, and no one was permitted to cross-examine the witnesses or suggest the calling of others. Partisan newspapers who exploit this investigation and discuss the conclusions of the committee that conducted it have very little to do, when they justify either.—Missouri State Journal.

DOWN TO \$11,050,000 A DAY

The Federal Government, giving all its attention heretofore to ways of spending money rather than to ways of obtaining money to spend, had already entered on a program of expenditure whose cost during the next fiscal year was estimated at \$4,544,000,000. This is at the rate of more than \$12,435,000 a day for the year—about half a million of dollars for each hour. The public, aghast at the continuance of such a drain on its productive resources, has insisted that inflation in government costs must have the same heroic treatment as inflation in costs elsewhere. Its vehemence has at last made impress at Washington, which for months has seemed not merely to ignore its duty in the matter, but to ignore even the unpleasantness of its discussion. A program of retrenchment is at last announced, in the formation of which the White House seems to have exerted an important influence. Under this program the administrators of federal affairs will endeavor to cut down their outgo by a round sum of \$520,000,000, or from the \$4,544,000,000 formerly estimated to \$4,024,000,000. This is a reduction of about a million and a half a day, in round numbers, or a little more than 13 per cent.

With these reductions in proposed expenditures, the budget-makers have a chance to make material reductions in taxes. What are these forms of taxation which have been selected for immediate decrease? There are but two. One is the excess profits tax, estimated to yield this year \$450,000,000, and the only other is the tax above 32 per cent on the higher increments of income. Of the various forms of new taxes seriously considered for avoiding a deficit this year, those on motor cars, bank checks, letter postage, etc., but one will be made effective. This is the increased tax on corporations' income, fixed at 5 per cent and making the total corporate income tax 12 1/2 per cent.

The program, so far as it relates to taxation, is still open to the objection that in relieving great wealth of a substantial part of its burden, it affords no corresponding relief to the common man, except so far as the tax on excess profits is passed on to the consumer and except so far as the tax above 32 per cent on huge individual incomes stimulates investments in tax-free securities. That tends to increase the burden on those who haven't the money with which to buy tax-free securities. The point is one of which much would be made, if 1921 were the campaign year rather than 1922.

But while the remission in respect to these two forms of taxes is the only material relief that will be made available, so far as profits and incomes accruing during the present year are concerned, other remissions that will become perceptible in the tax payments made in March, 1923, and on other dates of that year will go into effect on January 1 next, applying to the transactions and income of the entire year 1922. The transportation tax will then be repealed, except that on Pullman fares and express matter. Do all excursionists and shippers realize that of the high railroad rates they are paying, a substantial part goes to the government? Abolition of the "nuisance and luxury taxes" and a decrease in the tax on moderate incomes are also promised on January 1 next.

Of the \$520,000,000 by which expenses are to be reduced, \$100,000,000 is to be taken from the navy, \$50,000,000 from the army, \$100,000,000 from the Shipping Board, various sums from other departments, and \$170,000,000 needed to pay off government indebtedness coming due will be borrowed. Internal taxes are estimated to yield \$3,034,000,000 even after the paring, how is the additional round billion to be obtained? A part is to come from the Fordney bill, a large sum from miscellaneous sources and war salvage and the mine of evaded and overdue taxes is to be worked to the extent of an estimated \$100,000,000.

The bill revising the taxes is to be reported next week. That business may know what to expect, it is planned to rush it to enactment before the Fordney measure. May we not hope that as its possibilities are studied, further ways of diminishing government costs may be found? A retrenchment that still leaves federal expenses at an average of \$11,050,000 every day in the year can hardly be regarded a very drastic kind of retrenchment. A good start has been made, but it will always be suspected that further reductions might easily be effected. Habituated to throwing billions about, Congress may regard mere millions as small currency, but a million dollars looks like a lot of money to the American taxpayer and it is looking bigger every day.

To balance the budget \$170,000,000 must be borrowed. Why Congress dare to lay out in other directions any equal sum in ways that will float all notions as to the tight-wad prudence with which borrowed money should be spent?—Globe-Democrat.

THE FORD OWNERS

No less a person than Chairman Fordney of the ways and means committee, who comes from Michigan where automobiles are made, rises at once to protest against a flat \$10 automobile tax. It must be agreed that this particular proposal does not seem to have been studied with sufficient care before being put forward. The political consequences—to say nothing of the justice—of taxing every owner of a Ford as much as the owner of a car de luxe, costing thirty times as much as a Ford, would be serious. It would give point to the charge that the tax burden was being transferred to the masses. Henry Ford is not a political power, but the Ford owners and owners of other cars, moderate in price, have become too amazingly numerous to be disregarded. In its original form the proposal will undoubtedly be abandoned.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Supreme Court tells the g. o. p. leaders in Missouri that the lying declaration, "for the peace and welfare of the State," attached to an enactment does not make it immune from the referendum. It is one instance when a lie cannot be made to serve the purpose of the God-and-Morality crowd now in political control. This must seem singular to them since falsehood is their principal stock in trade.—Ironton Register.

SUGAR GROVE

Those who spent the evening with Mrs. R. C. Martin last Monday were: Mr. and Mrs. John Haynes, Blanche Pinkston, Edna London, Addie Hornstein, Geraldine Young, Maggie Rion, Mildred, Allie and Ruth Cleve, Helen, Mary and Lucy Haynes, Louis and Mac Schilling, Herman Niedert, Thos. Horton, Everett Rion, Carl London, Stanley Ray and Kossuth Haynes. Joe Schilling is baling hay this week.

Miss Mildred Casteel, of Flat River, is visiting Mrs. T. F. O'Bannon this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Haynes, Mrs. John Haynes and Mrs. Joe Byington made a business trip over town last Tuesday.

Several of the young folks of Sugar Grove attended the festival at Three Rivers last Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde London, of St. Louis, were visiting their parents, Mr. Haynes and Wm. London, last week.

Carl London brought his 30-day vacation to a close last Tuesday, when he returned to St. Louis to report on duty.

Those who spent Tuesday evening with Mrs. R. C. Martin were: Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Pinkston and her mother, Mrs. Woldrege, and Mrs. C. Hornstein and daughter Addie, Miss Blanche Pinkston, Mr. and Mrs. John Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Williams, and Misses Helen, Mary, Lucy and Kossuth Haynes.

Stanley Haynes and several friends motored to Iron Mountain last Sunday afternoon.

Miss Mildred Casteel visited her grandmother, Mrs. R. C. Martin, last Monday.

Mr. Gamble and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. H. Noltkemper.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Henderson and his mother visited Mrs. H. Haynes Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Haynes motored to Bonne Terre last Sunday evening.

Mrs. T. F. O'Bannon and daughter, Mary Edith, and Miss Mildred Casteel spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zolman.

Mrs. D. E. Hartshorn and her son, Elgin, have been taking lessons on car driving; they expect to buy soon.

Jno. Haynes is building a garage for Henry Hahn this week.

Mrs. Henry Hahn, who has been on the sick list for some time, is reported better.

Russel H. Straughn, Route 2 mail carrier, is back on the job, after his vacation. E. G. Williams substituted.

Mrs. L. T. Hunt and daughters, Misses Marguerite, Mary and Reba, and Miss Thelma Lotz, of Valley Park, spent Wednesday with Mrs. R. C. Martin.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT

Prepared by McAtee Produce Co.
Who are Paying the Following Prices Today:

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Eggs, per doz. | 26c |
| Hens, per lb. | 15c |
| Old Geese, per lb. | 8c |
| Ducks, per lb. | 7c |
| Stags, per lb. | 6c |
| Old Cocks, per lb. | 6c |
| Leghorn Spring Chickens, per lb. | 12c |
| Spring Chickens, per lb. | 15c |
| Lard, per lb. | 10c to 12c |
| Guineas, each | 25c |
| Turkeys, per lb. | 25c |
| Tom Turkeys, per lb. | 25c |
| Bacon, per lb. | 12 1/2c |
| Hams, per lb. | 20c to 25c |
| Shoulders, per lb. | 15c |
| New Potatoes, per bushel | 75c |
| Muscovy Ducks, per lb. | 7c |
| Hides, per lb. | 2 1/2c |
| Rags, per 100 lbs. | 20c |
| Lead, per lb. | 25c |
| Good Butter, per lb. | 25c to 35c |
| Packing Butter, per lb. | 15c |
| Inner Tubes, per 100 lbs. | 28c |
| Rubber, per lb. | 1c |
| Zinc, per 100 lbs. | 20c |
| Iron, per 100 lbs. | 20c |
| Aluminum, per lb. | 10c |

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET

Aug. 9, 1921.

Today's Receipts
Cattle.....3,500
Calves.....1,500
Hogs.....7,500
Sheep.....5,500

CATTLE—Regardless of the fact that the larger portion of the receipts so far this week were Texas and West-

The Art of Industry

A PROMINENT editorial writer says that the records of Caruso's wonderful voice will be enjoyed for a thousand years, and that this is close to immortality.

This wonderful heritage for posterity is made possible by the art of industry.

But the art of industry has accomplished other things as well.

Sixty years ago men found oil in quantities, from which they produced light.

The Standard Oil Company took that oil and, in addition to light, produced from it, power, and lubricants for the parts which transmit the power—not to mention hundreds of other useful products.

Fifty years ago people were delighted with the oil which gave them abundant light; but none could foresee the development which this "Rock Oil" would make possible.

It was the vision and courage of the men who founded the Standard Oil Company that made it possible for the automotive industry to come into being.

It is the ability of the men who manage the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) of today that has made it possible for the automobile to develop from the clumsy vehicle of twenty years ago to the smoothly-driven machine of today.

For the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) constantly anticipated demand and produced gasoline of such quality, and in such quantity, and distributed it in a manner so thorough, that the automotive manufacturer could produce in large enough quantities to keep his product within the range of the modest purse.

The art of industry is exemplified in the achievements of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), which will live for centuries and benefit posterity in a practical way, as the perpetuation of Caruso's voice will benefit in an aesthetic way.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)
910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago
2553

THE MENACE OF FAME

He went to bed a humble man,
Content with all that he possessed,
He thought himself no better than
His neighbors living east or west;
His hand was out to all he knew,
From no one near was he estranged—
Fame honored him ere night was through,
And in the morning he was changed.

The cheers of men were in his ears,
Some little dream he had achieved;
They praised as men have praised for years,
He gladly heard and he believed.
The drag of flattery turned his brain,
And those who had been friends before
Could never go to him again
And find a welcome at his door.

The old-time neighbors he forgot,
The little house was closed for good,
Henceforth he felt that he could not
Be seen in such a neighborhood;
Yet, such a little time ago
Both peace and joy had crowned him there,
And until fame was his to know,
The little street seemed wondrous fair.

Oh, why is it that fame should spoil
The man and turn his love to hate?
Why should the brother used to toil
Forget to toil when he's great?
Fame's but an outer garb to wear,
And underneath the world's acclaim
And honors which reward the fair,
The man is really just the same.

—Edgar A. Guest.

ern grass cattle, which usually furnish severe competition against native stuff, the market on native stuff has shown a remarkably good tone nevertheless, with the better end of the steers strong to 25c higher; common to medium steers steady to strong, with the rank and file of butcher cattle and mixed 25c higher.

Beef steers, \$5 to \$9.75; earned beef cattle, \$8 to \$9.50; grass butcher cattle, \$4 to \$8; beef cows, \$4 to \$5.50; cutters, \$3 to \$4; canners, \$2 to \$2.50; beef bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25; sausage bulls, \$3 to \$4.50; feeders, \$4 to \$7; stockers, \$2.50 to \$5.50; stock cows, \$3 to \$3.50; stock heifers, \$4 to \$5.

HOGS—As a result of the sharp price drop of 60c to 65c the latter part of last week, hog receipts decreased materially this week, the slim supply forcing ready competition among the

buyers and selling rates consequently advanced 75c per cwt. over the previous week's close, several loads topping the market at \$11.75 per cwt.

Fat 160 to 240 pound hogs sold at \$11.50 to \$11.75; 250 to 300 pounds, \$11 to \$11.40; 130 to 160 pounds, \$11.25 to \$11.75; 100 to 130 pounds, \$10.75 to \$11.50; 100 pounds down, \$7.75 to \$10.50.

SHEEP—The supply was rather burdensome and the "wire edge" of last week's satisfactory market was replaced by a much slower trading basis with a general decline of 25c per cwt. covering the rank and file of sheep and lamb offerings.

Extreme top for lambs, \$7.75 to \$8.75; best throw-outs, \$4.50; alders, \$3 to \$3.50. Fat light sheep, \$5 to \$5.50; heavies, \$3 to \$3.50.

National Livestock Com. Co.